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China Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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29 May 1986

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NATIONAL POLICY AND ISSUES

INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS TARGETED BY COMMISSION

HK220309 Beijing JINGJI RIJIAO in Chinese 8 Apr p 2

[Article by State Economic Commission and State Statistical Bureau: "The Attainment of Major Targets of Economic Results in Industry and Communications in 1985 and the Five Tasks To Be Energetically Fulfilled in 1986"--passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] In 1985, because the industry and communications front in our country earnestly implemented the principle of invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world and deeply carried out the economic structural reform, industrial and communications production developed at a relatively high speed and the economic results improved.

1. Synchronous Growth of Output Value, Profits and Taxes, and Revenue Has Been Attained

As the total output value of state-run enterprises within the state budget increased by 12 percent over the previous year, the sales income grew by 16.4 percent, the realized profits and taxes (including resource tax) went up by 14.3 percent, the profits and taxes delivered to the state shot up by 10 percent and the state revenue also rose considerably, and the synchronous growth of output value, profits and taxes, and revenue has been attained. A total of 19 regions and 6 departments have attained this "synchronous growth." This was the best year of profit and tax increases during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. According to an analysis of materials concerning a dozen regions like Tianjin, Shanghai, and Liaoning, of the growth of profits and taxes, as the growth of production and sales accounted for about 40 percent, the readjustment of product mix, the increase of the production of high-quality products, and the development of new products made up about 30 percent and the rise in commodity prices and the expansion of domestic markets amounted to about one-fourth.

2. Good Achievements Have Been Reached in Saving Energy

In 1985, every locality and department strengthened the management of energy resources, firmly grasped technical transformation and offered raw material- and energy-saving prizes, making enterprises' energy consumption drop constantly. The energy saved in the whole country was equal to more

than 30 million tons of standard coal, thus overfulfilling the task of saving 18 million tons of standard coal in the whole year. The energy consumption of every 100 million yuan of output value fell to below 60,000 tons from the previous year's 65,000 tons, being a year of the lowest energy consumption in the last few years. The average energy consumption for every ton of steel in priority steel and iron enterprises and local key steel and iron enterprises dropped respectively by 37 kilograms and 27 kilograms; the average energy consumption for every 10,000 tons of railroad carriages running per kilometer went down by 40 kilograms; the average energy consumption for crude oil production reached by 7.8 kilograms; the coal consumed by state-run coal mines in producing every 10,000 tons of raw coal fell from the previous year's 444 tons to 411 tons; and the energy consumption for unit products in electricity, nonferrous metal, construction materials, and other industries all reduced considerably.

3. Labor Productivity Rose Relatively Fast

In 1985, the full labor productivity in the whole people-owned industry increased by 9.4 percent over the previous year and exceeded the planned 5-percent increase, being a year of the biggest increase in the recent 5 years. Judged by locations, the increase ranges of Qinghai and Guangxi were over 20 percent, and the increase ranges of the other 13 regions of Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Ningxia and Xinjiang were 10 percent or more. Of the newly-added industrial output in 1985 [as published], 74.6 percent was brought about as a result of increases in labor productivity.

4. The Turnover of Circulating Capital Has Been Quickened

In 1985, the turnover period for quota circulating capital was 100 days, which was 2 days shorter than the previous year, or quickened by 1.6 percent, thus overfulfilling the requirement of the state plan to quicken the turnover period by 1 percent. Since the latter half of 1985, quite a few enterprises reported that their circulating capitals were insufficient, but the overstocking of production materials and the drastic growth in funds for finished products remain problems that merit attention. By the end of the year, the funds for the finished products kept in stock in state-run industries increased by 30 percent over the previous year, of which the funds for these products in Beijing, Nei Monggol, Liaoning, Hubei, Guangdong, Sichuan, Guizhou, and Qinghai all increased by 35 percent or more; the funds for these products in other regions also went up. Therefore, on the one hand, the state should properly replenish some funds; and on the other hand, every region and department is also asked to rationally and economically use funds.

5. The Tendency of Decline in Product Quality Has Begun To Be Under Control

Beginning from the 4th quarter of 1984, the phenomenon of lopsidedly pursuing output and neglecting products quality arose in some enterprises, and the quality of some products declined. After the great inspection of product quality made last year, leaders at all levels attached more

attention to this problem and rapidly adopted a series of measures, thus bringing the tendency of decline in product quality under control. By the end of 1985, the product quality steady growth rate of major industrial products reached 76 percent, higher than the growth rate of 73.4 percent in the 1st half of the year.

6. The Number of Loss-Incurring Enterprises Has Been Reduced but the Amounts of Loss Increased

In 1985, the number of loss-incurring state-run industrial enterprises decreased by 282 against the previous year. The range of loss decreased to 10.7 percent from the 11.4 percent of the previous year; and the total amount of loss was 2.68 billion yuan, 16.2 percent increase of loss. There are 12 regions in the whole country showing a decrease of loss; and Nei Monggol, Gansu, Tianjin, Guangdong, Guangxi, Shaanxi, and Ningxia all made up deficits by 15 percent or more. Relying on large enterprises and actively expanding economic combinations, Nei Monggol reduced its loss by 53.5 percent. By adopting a series of economic measures to urge enterprises to improve business management and digestive capability, Gansu Province made up its deficits by 48.8 percent. The metallurgical, engineering, textile and other industries also achieved relatively good results and respectively made up their deficits by 50 percent, 33.2 percent, and 33 percent. Especially, a number of large enterprises suffering losses over a long period of time, such as Jiuguan steel and iron company, Tianjin iron factory, Shangdong Xinwen mining bureau, Heilongjiang Zitaihe coal mine, Gansu Yenguoxia chemical factory, Guizhou aluminium factory, Fushun aluminium factory, and so on, all have cast off their labels of loss. The large and medium-sized enterprises of the metallurgical industry have already wiped out deficits. However, because of the influence of various factors, the task of making up deficits for the whole year remained unaccomplished. Over 50 percent of the regions in the whole country showed an increase of loss; and about two-thirds of the enterprises running at a loss are small enterprises. The main reasons for the increase of loss are as follows: First, the phenomenon of overstocking and the unmarketable goods in the small state-run chemical fertilizer factories (and agricultural chemical factories) was serious. In 1984, there were only 89 small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises running at a loss, but in 1985 these enterprises increased to 527. Second, losses in the coal industry resulting from the implementation of state policy increased. The proportions of the losses in the coal industry in Shangdong and Jiangsu respectively accounted for 59 percent and 66 percent of the total amount of losses in the two provinces; and Henan Province showed a 50-percent increase of losses in its coal industry. Third, due to the price readjustment of raw materials and fuels, enterprises' digestive capability was low. Besides, there was also a problem of poor business management. For example, the Changzhi bicycle factory, textile printing and dyeing mill, electric meter factory, and so on in Shanxi Province incurred a loss of 11 million yuan in selling goods that were kept long in stock over the years at reduced prices and scrapping them as worthless, which accounted for 22.7 percent of the total loss in the province. The rate of finished glass liners of the thermos flask factory in Harbin City reached only 30 percent, and the factory has been running at a loss over the last few years.

The main problems existing at present are as follows:

/I. The problem of product quality remains rather serious./ Of the 75 major products inspected in the whole country, 24 percent of the products declined in product quality. According to the inspection results of the 57 products that were selectively examined under state supervision during the 3d and 4th quarters of last year, 20 products failed the 60 percent rate of good products, accounting for 35 percent of the total products examined. The product quality of some enterprises is so bad that the products might even endanger the safety of people. Of the 10 enterprises producing canned pineapple syrup that were selectively examined, 5 enterprises -- of which 4 are in Fujian -- failed the examination. The ion smoke sensors produced by Yikou City alarms factory do not sound alarms for burning wood and cotton rope.

/II. The cost is overspent and the consumption of raw materials goes up./ In 1985, the costs of comparable products produced by state-run industries was overspent by 6.4 percent, and the scope of overspending was the biggest over the last few years. The costs in every locality and trade generally go up. Although there have been objective causes like the readjustment of the prices of raw materials, fuel, motive force and freight, the increases in depreciation charges, and so on, it is an outstanding problem at present that the consumption of quite a few products is on the rise again. According to the statistics of 105 consumption targets in 12 industry and communications departments, 39 percent of the material consumption targets are on the rise again over the previous year.

/III. The situation of industrial safety is not favorable./ The number of deaths of workers and staff in industrial enterprises in the whole year rose by 6.4 percent over the previous year, and the death rate among every thousand people rose by 0.004 per thousand. It merits serious attention that accidents in coal mines causing grave injuries and deaths increased. The number of deaths rose by 20.2 percent over the previous year, of which most were caused by fire, gas explosion, and electric shock.

1986 is the 1st year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. In order to improve further the economic results, every locality and department is asked to energetically grasp well the following works.

/First, to earnestly carry out and fulfill the arrangements of the national economic work conference, develop the reform in depth and strengthen management./ The economic result is the most important criterion for assessing and examining economic work and operational activities. Strengthening enterprises' management, improving their quality, and tapping their internal potentials are the most realistic ways of improving economic results. It is necessary to center on the two central links of improving product quality and reducing material consumption and fulfill well every task of "letting enterprises ascend the top grade, become the advanced units, and comprehensively improve their quality" according to the requirements of the national economic work conference. Efforts should

be made to fulfill conscientiously the requirements of the main points of the quality work for 1986 and any other policies and stipulations that have been promulgated to encourage **the saving of energy and** the reduction of consumption, make a success of the overall quality management, do a good job in saving energy and reducing consumption, do well the modernized management, and strive to overfulfill various planned targets in industry and communications for this year.

/Second, to facilitate the lateral comparison of major technical and economic targets./ All the industry and communications departments are asked to grasp well the lateral comparisons of the major technical and economic targets of major products and enterprises in the light of the characteristics of their trades and report the state of the advanced levels as well as the advanced regions and enterprises to the relevant local departments in each quarter. Every locality is asked to earnestly organize enterprises to vigorously start the activities of "comparing with and fulfilling targets" to compare quality, consumption, unit cost, and efficiency targets with the advanced enterprises or the same trades, so as to find out the difference, enact measures, and scale new heights. The ministry of Metallurgical Industry has set up a system of analyzing enterprises' economic results. This is a development of the analysis of economic activities and has achieved very good results. Therefore, it is worthwhile to speed and promote this experience among all localities and departments.

/Third, to develop the lateral economic combinations among enterprises./ It not only is a good method to promote the famous-brand and fine-quality products, but also can promote the rapid popularization and spreading of the advanced technology and management experiences and urge enterprises getting poor economic results to rapidly change their looks. Every locality and department is asked to conscientiously implement and carry out the arrangement of the national urban economic structural reform work conference and also practically grasp this work.

/Fourth, to vigorously make up deficits and increase surpluses./ Leaders of economic departments at all levels should overcome the fear of difficulty and the slack mood and realistically strengthen the leadership over the work of making up deficits and increasing surpluses. First, it is necessary to persevere in the target management of making up deficits and increasing surpluses and carry out and share out the targets of making up deficits and increasing surpluses assigned by the state for this year at all levels and ensure their fulfillment. Second, it is necessary to further put into effect the contracted responsibility system of making up deficits in accordance with the organizational relations of the responsible departments at all levels. As for unbudgeted operational deficits, it is imperative to strictly apply the method of "the state finance will absolutely not make up the deficiency but directly deduct the percentage of profit for retention and other funds owned by the responsible departments." finally, it is necessary to prevent the emergence of new money-losing enterprises. Every locality and department is asked to check the ongoing capital construction

items and technical transformation items and resolutely readjust items that are expected to cause a saturation of social productive forces. In areas in which energy is in short supply, it is necessary to determinedly stop all those small blast furnaces, converters and electric furnaces and small steel rolling mills, nonferrous metal smelteries and electrolysis enterprises, as well as enterprises coking coal with local methods which have been restored and developed in the light of the "Interim regulations regarding energy saving and management."

/Fifth, to ensure safety in production. It is necessary to adopt effective measures and settle the problems in operation areas having serious hidden troubles and the danger of dust and poison. Efforts should be made to include the targets of safety inspection into the economic contracted responsibility systems and make it have a direct bearing on enterprises' economic benefits. Regarding the major incidents resulting in heavy casualties last year, it is necessary to conduct serious investigations according to the relevant stipulations of the state.

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CSO: 4006/971

NATIONAL POLICY AND ISSUES

OFFICIALS URGE PLAN FOR LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY, DEMAND

OW281802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese water resources officials called for a long-term plan for national water supply and demand here today.

Formulating such a plan in line with the general requirements of the country's economic and social development, land realignment and the actual situation of water resources "brooks no delay," they said.

Speaking at the second Sino-Japanese water resources seminar which opened here this morning, Ke Lidan, deputy director of the water resources office under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, said as a very important resource and a key factor of the environment, the development and use of water have a direct bearing not only on the growth of agriculture but also on a country's national economy.

China's annual average water resources amount to 2,800 billion cubic meters, they explained, adding that in dry years, the amount dropped to 2,460 billion cubic meters with the annual average per capita being 2,380 cubic meters, one-fifth of the world average.

At present China is short of 50 billion cubic meters a year, they said.

According to a sample survey of 232 cities, 156 cities are short of water supply in varying degrees and the shortage is 8.8 million cubic meters, they noted.

In the basins of the Haihe and Luanhe rivers in northern China, which has a population of about 100 million, the per capita amount of water resources a year is only 303 cubic meters, one-eighth of the national average.

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CSO: 4020/303

NATIONAL POLICY AND ISSUES

BRIEFS

FREE MARKETS INCREASE REPORTED--Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--More than 61,330 Chinese free markets were registered by the end of 1985, some 4,837 more than in the previous year, a senior official said here Monday. Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, attributed the boom to the reform of the state-monopoly purchasing and marketing of farm products, beginning last year. These markets reported a turnover of 63.2 billion yuan (rmb) in 1985, up 38.38 percent over 1984. Of the sum, 12 billion yuan came from the urban free markets, up 60.54 percent, and 51.2 billion yuan from rural free markets, up 34 percent. The year 1985 also saw a rapid growth of private industrial and commercial business. By the end of 1985, the registered households specializing in industrial and commercial undertakings came to 11.71 million, a 25.9 percent increase over 1984. Of the total, 2.8 million are urban households and 8.91 million are in the rural areas. A total of 17.66 million people are engaged in these activities, up 35.5 over 1984. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/303

29 May 1986

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON CAPITAL'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

SK011220 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The first symposium on the capital's development strategy was held on the morning of 22 April. The symposium proceeded on the basis of the comprehensive investigation and overall analysis of the municipality's situation. The convening of this symposium marked the fact that the study of the capital's development strategy has entered a new stage of focusing on discussing and understanding the basic contradictions, advantages, and problems in the capital's development.

Attending the symposium were more than 1,300 people, including leading comrades of the central party, government, and army departments; leading comrades of all departments under the municipal CPC committee and government; responsible comrades of all mass organizations, learned societies, and democratic parties; and some specialists and scholars. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, presided over and made a speech at the meeting. Chen Yuan, standing committee member of the municipal CPC committee and chief of the leading group in charge of the study of the capital's development strategy, made a report on "several issues concerning the study of the capital's development strategy." Chen Xitong, mayor of the municipality, then made a speech.

Li Ximing said: The capital's development strategy should be studied and defined on the basis of studying and understanding the current situation of the municipality, in line with the new situation of the municipality, and in accordance with the "four instructions" and "official written replies" of the central authorities concerning the construction and development of the capital. He urged: Since the study of the capital's development strategy is a complicated task, we should broaden our outlook and way of thinking, have a thorough understanding of the municipality's situation, grasp major contradictions and the favorable conditions and factors for the capital's development, and adopt scientific methods to formulate policy decisions in order to avoid detours in our construction work.

In his report, Chen Yuan expounded on the new situation of the capital and the tasks for its development, and made a preliminary analysis of the basic contradictions and major problems in the capital's development. Since 1980, the capital's construction has been brought into line with the "four

instructions" of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the "official written replies" of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In carrying out the construction, the capital has made great progress in the two civilizations. However, we still have several problems and latent crises in the course of development. Therefore, in line with the new situation, we must specifically and systematically turn the orientation pointed out by the central authorities into an overall strategic plan for the capital's development. He said: At present, we should focus on discussing and understanding the basic contradictions, advantages, and problems in the capital's development, such as the scale of population, the production structure, the environment, energy resources, water resources, transport, communications, and funds. Only when we clearly understand the basic problems through discussions will we be able to have conditions for studying the work in other fields.

Chen Yuan also said, in his report: The formulation of the strategic measures for the capital's development must focus on eliminating the basic contradiction between "expansion of demands" and "shortage of supplies." Therefore we must adhere to the following few principles: First, put an end to the expansion of the overall demands brought about in the course of the urban and economic development of the capital and in its development as a political and cultural center. Second, expand the overall supply capacity by exploiting the natural resources and the potential of the society in order to suit the demands of the capital's development. Third, carry out economic work in the course of developing the capital as a political and cultural center and in the course of urban development and industrial construction, and effectively use the limited natural resources to build the capital into a modern and highly intensive city and to set up modern and highly intensive industry. Fourth, realize development on the premise that some of the capital's construction projects should be carried out while some should be rejected. Fifth, bring into play the capital's advantages of having many talented persons and advanced science and technology to ensure its development at a higher level. This is the major way for adding new potential to the capital and expanding its overall supply capacity. Sixth, create essential conditions and new ways for carrying out the reform in many fields, making the most of the advantages, and solving contradictions. The relations between various sectors should be brought into better balance. Seventh, persistently grasp the "two civilizations," with a focus on controlling the excessive development of the material civilization in the course of developing the spiritual civilization. Finally, he urged all departments to organize relevant personnel to discuss the plans of the municipal CPC committee and government and make suggestions on the capital's development strategy.

Mayor Chen Xitong stressed, in his speech: In the past, the departments under the central authorities and the PLA units stationed in Beijing greatly supported the development of Beijing. We still need their further support for our future development. He expressed the hope that the relevant departments of the central authorities and the localities would make concerted efforts to deeply study the capital's development strategy and to build and develop the capital in line with the patterns of a culturally ancient capital and a modern city.

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CSO: 4006/1006

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT HOLDS MEETING ON SAVING WATER

SK260925 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Beijing municipal mobilization rally on saving water was held at the Beijing Workers Gymnasium yesterday morning. More than 10,000 people from all walks of life in Beijing attended the rally.

The rally was presided over by Vice Mayor Han Boping. On behalf of the municipal government, Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa delivered a report on "1986 Beijing Municipal Water-Saving Work." Chen Xitong, mayor; Chu Chuanheng, vice minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; Chen Yuan, member of the standing committee of the municipal CPC committee; Feng Mingwei and Huang Chao, vice mayors; Wang Xian and Zhang Peng, advisers to the municipal government; and responsible persons of the relevant departments attended the rally.

The rally called on the urban and rural people throughout the municipality, and all trades and professions to go into action immediately, to implement the municipal government's "decision on making the 1986 water supply and saving work successful," to comprehensively implement this year's water-saving and supply tasks, to strive to tide over this year's water consumption peak period, and to gradually turn Beijing Municipality into one noted for saving water.

Zhang Baifa said: Last year, the municipal government called on the people throughout the municipality to economize on water consumption and to consider such work as a strategic task as well as a long-term important task in the development of urban areas. Through the concerted efforts of all quarters, last year, we succeeded in using water in a planned manner, had targets for assessing water consumption units, adopted water-saving measures, and meted out a clear award and punishment system. The municipality as a whole adopted 299 water-saving measures and saved 32.5 million tons of water. The daily volume of water saved during the water consumption peak season reached 80,000 tons, and about 72.8 percent of the water used by industrial enterprises was recycled for reuse. Under the situation in which the municipal industrial output value increased by 10.4 percent, the water consumption volume dropped by 5.88 percent. Seven of the urban areas in Beijing established offices in charge of saving water, and expanded the scope of the planned utilization of water among the water consumption units.

While touching upon Beijing's shortage of water resources and the tense water supply situation, Zhang Baifa said: Owing to last year's scant rainfall in the municipality, the two large reservoirs of Guanting and Miyun are still seriously short of water this year. The underground water levels of most areas are dropping. Last year, the average underground water level of the municipality dropped by 1.4 meters as compared with that of the previous year. It is expected that this year's underground water level will drop by some 1.3 meters. Owing to years of water extraction, a total of some 2 billion cubic meters of underground water were lost. Furthermore, the eight waterworks which mainly depend on underground water as their water source will lose their water supply capacities by about 5 percent as compared with last year. The Tiancunshan Waterworks, which we built last year and which mainly depends on surface water as its water source, has increased the daily water supply capacity by 170,000 tons. This year no new waterworks will be built and the newly constructed buildings with a total floor space of several million square meters also need a water supply. All these will make this year's water supply become more strained. He stressed: We have great potential for saving water. Leaders at all levels and the people throughout the municipality should fully understand the pressing need and importance of saving water, overcome the wrong ideas of "considering saving water as an expedient measure," and "thinking that they have already spent all their potential and efforts in saving water," and understand that saving water is an important task for guaranteeing the people's livelihood, and the smooth progress of the economic structural reform.

Mayor Chen Xitong also gave a speech, in which he said: We should grasp the work of economizing on water consumption as one of the important tasks in building the spiritual civilization, adopt the system of progressive increases in water consumption fees, and use the water fees to maintain the waterworks. He also called for efforts to actively publicize those units advanced in saving water and criticize those bad ones, to establish and improve the legal system, to follow the laws, and to enable the people throughout the municipality to gradually foster the virtue of saving water.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

HK021231 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] This morning, the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee concluded the 18th session in Lanzhou, after the planned agenda. The session was opened on the eve of the convention of the 4th session of the 6th provincial people's congress. The chief aim was to make preparations for the 4th session of the 6th provincial people's congress. A plenary session was held this morning after holding a group discussion.

The session was presided over by Li Dengying, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. It was attended by Wang Yaohua, Wu Jian, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Xu Feiqing, Xing Anmin, Ma Pilie and Yang Fuxing, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

The session discussed and adopted the draft of the schedule and agenda for the 4th session of the 6th provincial people's congress. In accordance with with draft, the main items on the agenda will be: to discuss the work report of the provincial government; to discuss the outlined development of the national economy and other areas during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period; to discuss the report on the situation of implementing the 1985 national economic and social development plans as well as the draft of the 1986 national economic and social developments; to listen to and discuss the province's 1985 final accounts and 1986 budget; to listen to and discuss the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee; to listen to and discuss the work report of the provincial people's higher court and the provincial procuratorate; and to discuss matters concerning elections.

The session adopted: The draft namelist for the presidium and secretary general of the 4th session of the 6th provincial people's congress; the draft namelist of executive chairmen for the presidium; the draft namelist of deputy secretaries general; the draft namelist of members of the examination committee for the budget and final accounts of the national economic and social development plans; and the draft namelist of members of the agenda examination committee.

The session also adopted the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the namelist of appointments and removal.

The session was attended by (Lu Lin), vice governor; (Qin Bin), president of the provincial people's higher court; and Luo Lin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK230229 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The 20th meeting of the 6th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the morning of 21 April. During the 3-day meeting, the participants examined and approved all items, and raised some suggestions and proposals.

At today's meeting, the participants voted on some items. Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided. The meeting adopted a proposal for the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress; a proposed namelist for the presidium and the secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress; a proposed namelist for the bills examination committee; and a proposed namelist for the financial budget and final accounts settling committee. The meeting adopted in principle the work report by the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress.

The meeting also approved some appointments and removals: (Wen Sixin) was appointed director of the regional foreign affairs office. (Huang Jianmin) was appointed vice president of the regional people's higher court and member of the regional judicial committee. (Liu Deling) was removed from the post of member of the financial and economic committee of the regional people's congress standing committee.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

GUIZHOU GOVERNOR ON PROVINCIAL ZONING ISSUES

HK020051 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Governor Wang Chaowen stressed in his report on the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, delivered at the fourth session of the sixth provincial people's congress: It is essential to do a good job in arranging regional economic patterns and to speed up economic development in minority-nationality and poor areas.

He said: The draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan has initially divided up the province into central, northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest economic zones. The aim of this is to ensure that the all-round pattern of the province's economic construction will be able to express local characteristics, and to take advantage of local strong points. The idea is to make rational use of local resources, strengthen economic ties between urban and rural areas, promote economic and technical cooperation between different areas, and stimulate the development of specialized production. We should gradually change the situation of uneven economic development in the province and improve economic results throughout the province and in every area.

Wang Chaowen pointed out: Strengthening economic development in minority-nationality and poor areas is an important strategic task in the all-round economic planning arrangements of the province. It is also an important issue closely related to the construction of each economic zone. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the economic growth rate in the minority-nationality and poor areas should be slightly above the provincial average. We must work well to vigorously promote all undertakings in these areas, so as to attain common wealth and prosperity for all nationalities.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK300903 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress opened in Shijiazhuang City this afternoon.

Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over this afternoon's meeting.

The agenda of the meeting is to work out the draft agenda and schedule of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress, and the draft proposed namelists of the congress presidium and of the secretary general; to discuss and adopt a report on the work of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; to discuss and adopt a report given by the credentials committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee on the examination of credentials of deputies; to discuss and adopt a resolution on increasing the quota of the provincial deputies; to discuss and adopt a decision on holding the first Dingzhou, Xinji, Nangong, and Renqiu City people's congress; to discuss the draft "regulations of Hebei Province on popularizing compulsory education"; to discuss the draft "provisional regulations of Hebei Province on township and town financial management"; and to hear a report of the provincial people's government on the reform of the educational structure and a report on the reform of the scientific and technological structure.

At this afternoon's meeting, the committee members discussed and adopted a report given by the credentials committee of the provincial people's standing committee on the examination of credentials of deputies and a decision on increasing the quota of the provincial deputies.

Wu Qingcheng, Guo Zhi, Yu Zhongtai, Zhang Zhenchuan, Pan Chengxiao, Wang Yu, Han Qimin, and Wang Youhui, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended this afternoon's meeting.

Wang Zuwu, vice governor; Zhang Pingdong, president of the provincial higher people's court; and Liu Zhiqi, chief procurator of the provincial people's

procuratorate; as well as responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial government and the various departments and commissions of the provincial people's congress standing committee attended the meeting as observers.

Beginning tomorrow, the meeting will hold group discussions.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK260907 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The 21st standing committee meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress was held in Harbin on 25 April. The items on the agenda of this meeting were to relay the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC; to hear and discuss a report given by the provincial government on the results of choosing special-grade model workers at the sixth provincial model worker representatives meeting and to issue a decision on conferring titles to the special-grade model workers; to hear and discuss a report given by the provincial people's government on social security, a report given by the provincial people's procuratorate on the provincial procuratorial organs' achievements in dealing blows to serious economic crimes, and a report given by the provincial higher people's court on the province' economic trials and to work out relevant resolution; and to adopt the appointments and dismissals of cadres.

The meeting held on the afternoon of 25 April was presided over by Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, relayed the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC.

Entrusted by the provincial people's government, Chen Shijun, deputy leader of the provincial model workers appraisal leading group, delivered a report on the work of choosing special-grade model workers at the sixth Heilongjiang provincial model worker representatives meeting.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

HENAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

Governor Addresses Opening

HK010139 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Report with recorded passages by reporters (Shang Hua) and (Zheng Shulei), on the opening of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress in Zhengzhou]

[Excerpts] In the excellent situation in which the Sixth 5-Year Plan has been successfully completed, the Seventh 5-Year Plan is starting, and all reforms are developing in depth, some 1,000 people's deputies of our province, in whom great trust has been placed by some 77 million people throughout the province, are happily gathering under the same roof and discussing the great plan for our province's national economy and social development.

The executive chairmen of today's session were Zhang Shude, Guo Tan, Yue Xiaoxia, Ma Ruihua, Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Wang Peiyu, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian. NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng attended the opening ceremony and took his seat on the rostrum. Also seated on the rostrum were Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Song Yuxi, Lin Yinghai, Zhan Jingsu, Zhang Zhigang, Qin Kecal, Song Zhaozu, (Zhang Zhixia), and other members of the presidium of the session. All committee members attending the fourth meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members who are in Henan attended today's session as nonvoting delegates.

At exactly 1500 [0700 GMT], Zhang Shude, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, announced: [Begin recording] The Fourth Session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress is now open. [end recording]

After that, on behalf of the provincial government, Governor He Zhukang made a report on the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for our province's national economy and social development. He Zhukang said: To realize the development target and main tasks of our province's Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to persist in relying on policies and science and to continuously strengthen agriculture--the foundation. It is essential to rationally readjust the

investment structure, to efficiently build a number of key projects of good quality, to speed up enterprises' technological transformation on our present basis, to develop the production of consumer goods, to vigorously produce products of famous brands and superior quality, to free up the circulation of commodities, to develop foreign trade, to open up financial resources, to enliven finance, to steadily increase financial revenues, to develop intellectual resources, to progress in science and technology, and to vigorously develop tertiary industry, urban collective enterprises, and township enterprises. It is imperative to take effective measures to change the outlook of poor places as soon as possible, to strictly control population growth, and to constantly enhance the level of the urban and rural people's material and cultural life. In view of this, it is necessary to unswervingly put reform of the economic structure above everything else, to vigorously promote and develop all forms of horizontal economic ties, to firmly grasp operations and management, to obtain economic results in management, and to carry forward the excellent tradition of hard struggle so that Henan can be permeated with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains. Cadres at all levels must further improve their work style and work hard to heighten their work efficiency.

In his report, He Zhukang stressed: While doing a good job in building socialist material civilization, we must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Session Continues

HK011341 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] This morning, at the second meeting of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, (Zhong Lisheng), chairman of the provincial planning and economic commission, made a report on the implementation of Henan Province's 1985 plan for the national economy and social development and on the draft plan for 1986.

In his report, Comrade (Zhong Lisheng) said: In 1985, in accordance with the requirements of the plan adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, all people throughout the province continued to implement the policy of stimulating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, put reform above everything else, and fulfilled or exceeded all the main quotas. Agricultural production steadily developed in the course of readjustment and a new situation in the rural economy began to emerge. Industrial production continuously increased at a relatively high rate and economic results markedly improved. Foreign trade was further expanded. Urban and rural market flourished. Key projects were guaranteed. Technological transformation was speeded up. The scientific and educational cause developed relatively greatly. The development of intellectual resources was strengthened. On the basis of the development of production, urban and rural living standards further improved.

In his report, Comrade (Zhong Lisheng) pointed out: The guiding ideology and basic tasks of the 1986 plan are to continue to persist in putting reform

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS FOURTH SESSION

OW241109 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress was ceremoniously opened this morning in the Nanjing Great Hall of the People, whose gates were festooned with Palace lanterns and colorful flags for the occasion. At around 0800, the 1,133 people's deputies from various fronts across the province started to walk into the hall one after another.

The first meeting today was presided over by executive chairmen Chu Jiang, Chen Dexian, He Binghao, Liu Shuxun, Wang Bingshi, Hong Peilin, and Li Zhizhong, who are standing chairmen on the presidium of the session. Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Sun Jiazheng, Liu Lin, Zhou Ze, and Qian Zhonghan were seated among the presidium members in the front row of the rostrum. Also seated on the rostrum were Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Li Shouzhang, Zhu Ze, and Qin Jie, responsible persons of the provincial people's government, provincial higher people's court, and provincial people's procuratorate.

At 0830, Executive Chairman Chu Jiang announced: [Begin Chu recording] I now declare the Fourth Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress open. Deputies: There are three items on the agenda today. Now the first item. We would like to ask Governor Gu Xiulian to make his report on the Draft Seventh 5-Year Plan for Jiangsu Province's Economic and Social Development. [end Chu recording]

[Begin Gu recording] Deputies, on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, I now submit a report on the Draft Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development in our province for examination and approval by the current session.

The report is divided into three parts. The first deals with the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, because it is the basis on which the Seventh 5-Year Plan is drafted. The report then explains the targets and tasks set for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the major work to be done in 1986. [end of recording]

Then, Pu Mengling, chairman of the provincial planning and economic commission, made a report on the Draft 1986 Plan for the Economic and Social

above everything else; to seriously do well in consolidating, digesting, replenishing, and improving; to continue to strengthen and improve macro-economic control, to vigorously develop horizontal economic ties; to properly determine the scale of investment; to readjust the investment structure; to strengthen key projects and technological transformation; to raise the results in investment; to speed up the development of the collective economy and tertiary industry; to firmly grasp enterprise management; to work hard to reduce consumption of materials; to improve the quality of products; to produce marketable products; and to increase exports so as to earn foreign exchange. On the basis of raising economic results, it is necessary to maintain a certain rate of increase so that the people's livelihood can continue to improve. While doing well in grasping the building of material civilization, we must continue to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

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Development in Jiangsu Province, and Jiang Qiwen, director of the provincial finance department, presented a report on the implementation of the budget for 1985 and draft budget for 1986.

Attending the session as nonvoting delegates were all members attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of the provincial military district and the provincial organs concerned, as well as leaders of some of the city and county people's congresses' standing committees, 610 people in all.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

FOURTH SESSION OF SIXTH REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

Batubagen Opens Sessions

SK010401 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress opened in (Ulanhote), Hohhot this morning.

The executive chairmen of today's session were Batubagen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayaer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, (Balachaoqier), and Hu Zongda. Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming, Cia Ying, and Shi Shengrong, as well as other leading comrades of the region, attended the congress session and were seated on the rostrum.

At 0900, Batubagen, executive chairman of the congress session, declared the opening of the session.

Comrade Bu He delivered a report on the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan for the regional economic and social development.

Also seated on the rostrum were Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, and the responsible persons of the regional CPC committee, the regional advisory commission, the regional government, the Nei Monggol Military District, the regional CPPCC committee, the regional higher people's court, and the regional people's procuratorate, including Xu Lingren, Man Zhenduo, Wen Jing, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfa, (Xu Jianshan), Li Binsan, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, Zhao Zhijong, (Zhang Pangong), Liu Yiyuan, Fang Chenghai, Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Bayanbatu, Yun Zhaoguang, Yang Dalai, and Wang Linzhong, as well as members of the presidium, including Wu En, Li Xiangyi, Yun Shubi, and Yun Yili. Responsible persons of various democratic parties also attended the opening ceremony. Responsible persons of the functional departments of the regional people's government, the various departments under the regional CPC committee, and various mass organizations, as well as the responsible persons of various leagues and cities attended the session as observers. The committee members attending the fourth session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee also attended the session as observers.

Main Tasks for 1986 Viewed

SK011300 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The fourth session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress held its second meeting this afternoon to hear a report given by Erdun, chairman of the regional planning commission, on the implementation of the 1985 regional economic and social development plan and on the 1986 economic and social development draft plan, and to hear a report given by Li Xinquan, director of the regional financial department, on the 1985 financial accounts and the 1986 draft financial budget.

The meeting was presided over by Chao Luomeng, executive chairman of the congress session.

In his report on the implementation of the 1985 economic and social development plan and on the arrangements for the 1986 plan, Erdun said: In 1985, we focused our work on economic construction, persisted in reform and opening to the world, strengthened control over the macroeconomy while enlivening the microeconomy, maintained a steady and coordinated development in the national economy, and successfully fulfilled the economic and social development plan. Seldom has there been such an excellent situation throughout the region since the founding of the PRC.

Erdun said: The main tasks for the 1986 regional economic and social development are to strengthen and improve the work of controlling the macroeconomy while further enlivening the microeconomy and to make special efforts to control the scope of investment in fixed assets and the excessive growth of consumption funds and to control the overly expanded demands; to further invigorate production; to energetically improve supplies; to strive to achieve a general balance in social supply and demand; and to ensure a proper growth rate on the basis of attending to economic results.

In his report to the session on the 1985 financial accounts, Li Xinquan said: Compared to the previous year, the financial revenues increased by 34 percent and the financial expenditures increased by 10.8 percent. In general, the results of the implementation of the financial plan during the year were such that the revenues were above plan and the expenditures were kept within the budget.

After touching on the guidelines and basic principles for making arrangements for this year's financial budget and on the draft budget, Li Xinquan said: In order to realize the 1986 financial budget, we should strive to increase revenues and to economize on expenditures, actively develop production, tap more financial resources, further improve the financial structural reform, and strengthen management.

Also attending the meeting were other executive chairmen, including Butegegi, Wu Zhongda, (Yiregegi), (Zhu Baozhang), (Guoyedrmuhe), and (Zhu Ming).

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

SHANXI HOLDS MEETING ON SUPPORTING POOR AREAS

SH050827 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Xing Maliang [5887 7456 5328]: "Shanxi Province Convenes Work Meeting on Supporting Poor Areas"]

[Text] The work meeting on supporting poor areas held by the provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government, which lasted for 5 years, finally ended in Linfen on 20 April. The meeting centered on summing up the situation in implementing the provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government's "Plan on Helping the Poor Areas Change Face," pragmatically exchanging the fresh experiences in supporting the poor areas, and making plans for the future work of supporting the poor areas.

The meeting was attended by the secretaries of 31 poor counties' CPC committees, 1 deputy head of a county, 1 township head (the head of a poor township), the responsible comrades of the prefectures (cities) responsible for the relevant poor counties, and the responsible comrades of the relevant departments and bureaus directly under the provincial people's government.

Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a report entitled "Relying on the Masses, Developing the Advantages, and Helping the Poor Areas Change Face as Soon as Possible" at the meeting. At the end of the meeting, Guo Yuhuai, deputy governor of the province, made a summary report.

In his report, Comrade Wang Jiangong summed up the gratifying changes that had taken place over the past year, especially since General Secretary Hu Yaobang inspected the poor areas of our province and made important instructions. He also expounded in great detail the guiding ideology of the provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government in helping the poor areas change face in the years to come. He stressed the necessity of proceeding from the actual conditions of the poor areas, finding a method suited to the economic and social standards of the poor areas of our province, and shifting the focus of attention to the thousands of households in the poor areas so as to open up more business avenues for every household in the poor areas to do business and develop the local advantages in a better way.

rural villages in southern Jiangsu Province and at the same time is one of the regions with the highest level of rural mechanization in these villages. Mechanized farming now accounts for over 60 percent of the labor force employed in agriculture in this county. In recent years, its ownership of agricultural machines has rapidly increased, owning some 511 sets of medium-sized tractors alone, while of the funds needed for the acquisition of agricultural machines, 60 to 70 percent have come from township industry. At the same time, development of township industry has never brought about the halt, or even dwindling, of agricultural production. On the contrary, it has helped planting and farming in the rural villages to proceed to a new depth [word indistinct] displaying attractive prospects of the transition and development of traditional agriculture in the direction of highly commercialized, specialized, and modernized agriculture. It may be said that, [words indistinct] development of township industry, the "three modernizations" of agriculture cannot progress smoothly.

Second, development of township industry trains and brings up a large number of agricultural entrepreneurs and various kinds of specialized and technical personnel who are expert in management and adept in operations. Objectively, it provides a source of supply of talented people for the conversion of traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture. In the course of the creation of township industry, the form of the ideas, views, and thinking of the broad masses of peasants has undergone intensive changes. They have begun to change their traditional petty economic ideas from the closed-door type to the opening type, and rapidly accepted concepts that were entirely new to them such as concepts of commodity, value, benefits, time, knowledge, and talented people. For the sake of survival and development in competition, township industry has resorted to countless ways and means to seek liaison and acquaintance with the operation and management personnel of large and medium-sized enterprises in cities and towns, engineers and technicians, and specialists and scholars in institutions of higher learning and scientific and research units. In this process, cadres and workers of township industry have seen and heard many advanced management experiences and much scientific and technological knowhow and have vastly changed their ideas and concepts, management policies, and leadership methods. Some of them have been promoted to leadership posts at various levels in the rural villages and have begun to employ new management methods in guiding agricultural production. What is worthy of note is that in recent years, in township industry in the economically developed regions, the opening up or development of talented persons has gradually changed from purely "introducing from outside" to principally "training and raising up locally," and the "1-way traffic" of agriculture merely sending labor power to township industry has changed to the new direction of a "double flow" of talented people from township industry to agriculture and vice versa.

Third, township industry has occupied a strong position for the establishment of rural spiritual civilization. In reality, in rural villages of economically developed regions, peasants engaged in industrial production in township industry, compared with peasants engaged in the farming trade, can more easily accept the infusion of advanced ideas, are richer in organizational character, can more readily observe discipline, and can better demonstrate the spirit of unity and fellowship. They are entirely capable of

becoming first a generation of new people imbued with ideas, virtue, discipline, and civilization. At the same time, peasants working in township industry, due to their "entering plants but not the city and leaving land but not the township" generally go out early in the morning and return late in the evening, are with their family members in the morning and at night, behave as the principal members of their families, and generally talk and act with authority. If only they can accept new ideas, the ideas, through this small social cell of the family, can spread rapidly and widely in the villages and become a part of the knowledge of each and every family. In cultural construction work in the villages, such as building movie theaters, libraries, and cultural centers and such other phases as developing education, sports, and public health enterprises, the supporting role played by township industry has all the more been publicly acknowledged by people.

In recent years, township industry, in addition to performing the above-mentioned functions, has taken up other social tasks. For example, township industry in rural villages in Suzhou spontaneously started a number of bases of subsidiary foods in order to resolve the problem of difficulties in the supply of subsidiary foods to staff members and workers of enterprises. Objectively, this contributed to stabilizing commodity prices and bringing stability to the market. Moreover, in some townships and villages, because of township industry there having a powerful and strong foundation, the village-run factories run an "agricultural workshop" as a sideline project and there have been extreme cases of the amalgamating of "plant and village leadership teams," thus initiating the new trend of a village being led by a factory. These facts sufficiently illustrate that township industry occupies a decisive position in rural economy and that its influence far surpasses its material value. It can be concluded that without a developed township industry, modernized agriculture cannot exist. Development of township industry is the precondition to, and guarantee for, the realization of modernized agriculture. It is an important road to eliminating city-countryside disparity and industry-agriculture disparity.

II. New Problems Currently Appearing In The Countryside As Related To The Development Of Township Industry

Certain new problems have now appeared in rural economy: Reduction of labor power in agriculture and drop in its quality and properties, drastic reduction in the area of cultivated land, and the phenomena in some localities of cultivated land being abandoned altogether. We should analyze these contradictions by seeking truth from facts and should not generally ascribe responsibility to the development of township industry.

In recent years, in the plantation and breeding trades in the rural villages, labor power dropped in quantity and quality. This appears to be a fact. It is easy to conclude that this is results from the development of township industry. In reality, this view does not cover all sides. Not long ago, celebrated sociologist Fei Xiaotong, after having made nine visits to the rural villages, wrote an article in which he pointed out: "The basic cause for the shortage of rural labor power and the low position of the peasants is just as the peasants themselves have said: 'Tilling the land cannot earn much money'... "Because the economic benefits of agriculture are the lowest, in

the minds of the peasants the value of land has lost its traditional magic power of several thousand years' standing." This analysis is extremely correct. Moreover, that township industry has taken labor power from agriculture may not necessarily be a bad thing. This is because our rural villages have fairly plentiful labor resources, but, because the level of agricultural mechanization and scientific farming is low, the labor productivity rate is low and labor power has appeared in short supply. If the input of materialized labor can be increased and the organic composition of agriculture raised, there are still great potentials in the labor power resources of the rural villages. By so doing, the input of live labor into the development of township industry can be assured, and at the same time the productive forces of agriculture can be elevated to a new level and a benign cycle for the rural economy can be realized.

Regarding the problem of the reduction of the area of cultivated land, in recent years the conversion of cultivated land or farmland to non-cultivated land in rural villages in economically developed regions has truly been rather rapid. However, it is not true that all the reduced area of cultivated land has been occupied for use by township industry. According to an investigation made in the four counties (municipality) of Chanshu, Dacang, Kunshan, and Wu County, in the reduction of cultivated land, township industry accounted for 43.3 percent; the balance was taken over by the state and used for purposes like road building, rural public facilities, peasants' residential construction, and so forth. Even of the cultivated land occupied and used by township industry, a rather large portion was indirectly occupied by urban industry. Following the reform of the urban economic structure, urban industrial enterprises have obtained greater decision making power in production and operations. In order to achieve speedier development, urban industrial enterprises have broken through the limitations of land space and infiltrated into the rural villages. They have integrated the advanced technology and equipment of the cities and their plentiful capital funds with the rich labor power and land resources of the countryside, thus forming new productive forces. In the course of the union of the urban and rural areas, land, as a means of production, has fully displayed its role as a paste ingredient. In particular, in the course of the cities and the countryside jointly organizing and running enterprises, a large number of enterprise groups has been gradually formed. According to statistics, the Suzhou rural villages have formed over 300 township industrial enterprises jointly with Shanghai, Suzhou, and Wuxi. These township- and village-run factories taking part in the joint operation are all backbone elements among the masses of township enterprises, having the special features of being large in scale, high in benefits, and occupying much more cultivated land than the average township enterprises. These urban and rural jointly established township enterprises may be said to be the extended parts in the rural villages of large industries in the cities. And this portion of cultivated land occupied by township enterprises is to a very large extent indirectly occupied and used by urban industries in developing and expanding production. Naturally, of the cultivated land occupied and used by township industry, a portion has been occupied rather irrationally. For example, a small number of townships and villages in which township industry has already fairly well developed have onesidedly sought output value and production speed, would rather not devote their efforts to strengthening the existing production structure, but

preferred to concentrate their efforts on expanded reproduction and continued to undertake capital construction and new projects. Some townships and villages, without obtaining permission and lacking any assurance regarding capital funds, have blindly proceeded to undertake new projects, acquired land first and done planning work afterward, leading to large pieces of land being occupied first but used later, or not subsequently used at all. Some townships and villages have been very liberal and lax regarding the acquisition and use of land by their township industry, allowing much land to be occupied but only a small part being subsequently put to use. There have been cases of townships and villages going about blindly in setting up factories at will, causing confusion in the geographic distribution of industry, and so on and so forth. All this has caused a serious waste of land resources. It deserves our serious attention and, from now on, we should devote utmost efforts to preventing the appearance of such phenomena.

Another problem related to the utilization of land resources is barren and uncontrolled land. There are many causes for this phenomenon. They may not be related to the development of township industry as a simple relationship of cause and effect. In many places in which township industry has rapidly developed, there are no incidents of land having been left barren or uncontrolled, whereas townships and villages in which there have been such incidents have been mostly places in which township industry has not developed. This is because the more township industry is developed, the stronger is the collective strength, the greater the input of funds from "industry compensating agriculture" and "industry building agriculture," and the higher the peasants' enthusiasm for tilling land and farming. Moreover, peasants engaged in township industry, adhering to the principle of "leaving land but not leaving the village," can still attend to farming management in the morning, at noon, and in the evenings. During busy farming seasons, township and village-run factories usually grant "busy-farming" leave, allowing the commune members to return home to harvest crops or otherwise attend to the fields. If there are ever signs of farmland being unmanaged, the township and village cadres can still find and grasp helping hands and can fully use economic or administrative measures to persuade and supervise the peasants to do their farming work well.

In some places, the appearance of the phenomenon of land having been left barren or out of control has been principally brought about by the neglect of township and village leadership in their efforts. Many township and village CPC Party Committees or party subdivisions have become "boards of directors" of enterprises and have been neglecting to take charge of agriculture. As a result, a series of problems has arisen in [words indistinct] production, such as water conservancy facilities being in disrepair, ageing of farm machines and equipment, drop in soil fertility, degeneration of grain and cotton seeds, and so forth. The growth of these developments obviously do not lie in the leadership grasping township industry, but rather in their failure to grasp farming well at the same time. Therefore, the right way to rectify these deviations should never be putting aside township industry but rather in concentrating efforts on grasping agriculture. Emphasizing industry and slighting agriculture is one sided, as is emphasizing agriculture and slighting industry. Neither is beneficial to a benign cycle in rural economy.

III. Actively Coordinating The Relationship Between Township Industry And Agriculture And Promoting A Benign Cycle In Rural Economy

The important topic before us is in regions in which township industry has developed is how to convert the superior position of township industry to an all-round superiority of the various rural industries and trades and enable agriculture to find itself in an economic benign cycle. In this regard, it is first of all necessary to achieve an overall understanding of the concepts of "no wealth without industry" and "no stability without agriculture;" we cannot place tending to agriculture and tending to industry entirely in a position of antithesis. Agriculture is the foundation. This is a long-standing strategic guideline. It can only be strengthened and not weakened. Developing township industry is the road to supporting agriculture, compensating agriculture, enriching agriculture, and making the country wealthy. It is a natural tendency in historical development. Only by organically combining the two can we achieve the stable development of rural economy and its benign cycle. The so-called benign cycle of the rural villages should be a never-ending spiral process of development. This is to say, township industry and agriculture and the sideline trades, by means of mutual support and mutual promotion, should continuously expand reproduction and develop production in depth and breadth. It is not simply helping supply each other's needs nor the maintenance of a low-level shoving type of a redundant cycle. Development of township industry is precisely a necessary prerequisite to the ensurance of a benign cycle.

Second, in coordinating the relationship between township industry and agriculture, it is also necessary to formulate a development plan suited to the actual conditions of the various localities. This plan should suit measures to local conditions; comprehensively consider the various factors of the localities such as land, climate, labor power, and technological conditions; and must refrain from measures of a unilateral type of the "applicable to all" nature. For example, take the problem of township industry occupying and using cultivated land. On the one hand, we must treasure each and every inch of land, make the continued development of township industry take the road of principally intension, and convert quantiative expansion to elevation of quality and properties. On the other hand, it is also necessary to fully consider the economic special features of the localities. For example, Suzhou's rural villages are encircled by a multitude of cities and towns and possess superior conditions in technology, talented people, and transportation for the development of township industry, being the main objective of the expansion of Shanghai's industries. Viewed from the historical standpoint, township industry here started relatively earlier than in other places and is rather strong in actual strength. The steps in its development from now on can also be faster. Hence, it is unavoidable that it has occupied and used a definite area of cultivated land. Compared with other localities, it may indeed be said that it may occupy and use even more cultivated land. This is a natural tendency. However, this should not be "applicable for all."

Third, coordinating the relations between township industry and agriculture and changing the method of investing and using the portion of support-agriculture funds derived from profits of the township industry carry an especially important significance. It is necessary to convert the form of

subsidizing the income of peasants engaged in farming originally derived on the basis of the ultimate products in agricultural production (principally according to how much grain produced) to making extra investments directly in agricultural production, and to undertaking water conservancy projects and renovation of farm machines, thus changing "industry compensating agriculture" to "industry building agriculture." This is a change in quality. In the past, the portion of compensating-agriculture funds set aside by township industry out of the after-tax profits was generally all used to directly subsidize the income of peasants engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus fully or partially making up the disparity between the incomes of the farming-wise peasants and the industry-wise peasants arising from the scissors differential between industrial and agricultural products, and to a definite extent protecting the peasants' enthusiasm in farming. But this method of compensation or subsidizing agriculture is out of joint with the process of agricultural production. It makes no addition to the output value of agriculture, nor does it enhance agriculture's labor productivity rate. It can only maintain the status quo of agricultural production and maintain simple reproduction. If the measure is changed to one of making extra investments in agriculture and brings about a conversion to enhancing means of production for agriculture, then the situation will be radically different. In such a case, agricultural production will no longer be simple reproduction and expanded reproduction will be realized. Therefore, "using industry to build agriculture" is an active and initiative method of supporting agriculture. It can emerge from the scope of township industry providing support to expanding agricultural production to enhancing the organic composition of agriculture and realizing the conversion from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture. Thus, township industry can, by means of the form of "using industry to upbuild agriculture," even more fully perform an active role in realizing a benign cycle in rural economy.

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CONSTRUCTION

KEY PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN JIANGSU

OW221036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Nanjing, April 22 (XINHUA)--China's biggest soda ash factory, which is expected to produce 600,000 tons annually, is under construction in Lianyungang city in eastern China's Jiangsu Province.

The plant, involving about 500 million yuan in investment, is one of the key projects of the state's Seventh-Five Year Plan (1986-90), and will be completed in 1989.

Lianyungang is one of 14 coastal cities opened to foreign investment. The central government will invest more than 200 million yuan in the city this year; the local authorities invested about 600 million yuan in April to speed up the development of the city.

Other key projects under construction are the following:

A large railway marshalling yard, an expansion of the Sino-Japan brewing corporation, an expansion of a glass plant, and some traffic and tourism projects.

Meanwhile, the construction of four sundry goods berths started during the past five years is to be completed in 1987. This will add an annual handling capacity of 1.4 million tons of cargo to the Lianyungang harbor.

This harbor, with nine berths, handled 9.29 million tons of cargo last year.

And the construction of a coal terminal with a capacity of handling 10 million tons annually will be finished in the second half of this year.

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CSO: 4020/305

DOMESTIC TRADE

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI TRADE GROUP TO NEI MONGGOL--A Shanghai economic, technological, and trade delegation led by Mayor Jiang Zemin visited the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region from 13 to 18 April. During its visit, the delegation held talks with Chairman Bu He, Vice Chairman Liu Zuohui, and other leading comrades of the autonomous region. They discussed further strengthening economic and technological cooperation between Shanghai and Nei Monggol. The two sides initially agreed to undertake 26 economic and technological cooperative projects. Responsible offices of the two governments will organize the relevant enterprises to conduct feasibility studies and hold talks on specific measures for undertaking the projects. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 1 OW] /6662

CSO: 4006/1006

FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT OPENS

OW281752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--Enterprises with foreign investment reached 5,423 by the end of 1985, up by 134.4 percent over the 1984 figure, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce Ren Zhonglin told a national conference which opened here today.

These enterprises include Sino-foreign joint ventures and enterprises with sole foreign investment.

Ren said foreign resident representative organizations set up in China came to 1,300 by the end of 1985, a 57.2 percent increase over 1984.

He said, with the vigorous development of commodity economy and foreign trade, Chinese and foreign manufacturing firms actively apply for registered trademarks in China.

By the end of 1985, the registered trademarks came to 127,056, a 20.5 percent increase over 1984, of which 19,028 are foreign ones.

Now 44 foreign countries and regions have applied for registered trademarks in China.

Ren Zhonglin said efforts have been made by various localities to deal with cases that have violated the trademark law.

According to statistics from 21 provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under the State Council, they checked and handled 15,750 trademark violating cases in 1985, 2.8 times the 1984 figure.

Ren said China's advertisement business boomed in 1985.

The turnover of the advertisement business was 605.22 million yuan in 1985, a 76-percent increase over 1984.

There are 6,052 units engaged in the advertisement business throughout the country, including 680 advertisement companies. Other units are newspaper agencies, radio stations, TV stations and magazine agencies.

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CSO: 4020/304

FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT TO DOUBLE--Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--Delighted at the success of its joint ventures abroad, China now plans to double its overseas investment by the year 1990, the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS journal reported today. Priority will be given to enterprises engaged in timber-processing, fishing and iron mining, the journal said. According to the journal, China had invested a total of 170 million U.S. dollars abroad by the end of last year. With this money, it now runs 187 enterprises in Hong Kong, Macao and 43 foreign countries, covering industry, agriculture, construction, services and transport, the journal said. China began to invest in overseas joint ventures in 1979. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW] /6662

ROMANIA-PRC TRADE--Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Trade between Romania and China was worth three billion Swiss francs last year, 14 percent more than in 1984, Romanian Ambassador Angelo Miculescu announced here today. He told a press conference he expected bilateral trade this year to be worth about 10 percent more than last year's figure. Romania exports to China rolled steel, aluminum, chemicals, vehicles and fertilizers, and imports from China various machinery, non-ferrous metals, textiles, light industrial products and consumer goods. The ambassador also gave details of a Romanian industrial exhibition, which opens May 6 at the China International Exhibition Center in Beijing. Thirty-six foreign trade corporations will display machinery, rolled steel, chemicals, electronics, transport equipment, building materials, farm machinery, textile equipment and light industrial products. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/304

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

SHENZHEN DEPUTY MAYOR DENIES SEZ LOSS IN TRADE, VISITORS

HK280947 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS Supplement) in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The deputy mayor of Shenzhen has denied reports that the special economic zone [SEZ] is losing both visitors and business.

Reports have suggested that stricter controls implemented this month along the so-called "second border", which separates the SEZ from the rest of China, have caused a fall-off in trade and visiting officials from domestic enterprises outside the zone.

BUSINESS NEWS understands that a Sichuan-based manufacturer of microwave communications equipment has called off its activities in the zone because of the border, set up to ensure that Shenzhen's special status is not diluted by the spillover of its low tariffs into neighbouring areas.

There have also been reports that hotel occupancy in the city is as low as 40 percent.

But Deputy Mayor Zhen Xipei said the effect of the border controls, recently confirmed and strengthened after a year-long trial, had been "minimal" in their impact on trade.

"The only difference is people crossing the line have to get off their vehicles for inspection," he said.

Mr Zhen, speaking after the opening by Hokkaido Takushoku Bank of a branch office in Shenzhen, said the city had not experienced any decline in investment from outside the zone.

"Under the national policy calling for horizontal cooperation between domestic enterprises, the link between enterprises in Shenzhen and those of other cities is in fact being strengthened."

The number of people crossing the second border had risen 10 percent in the first three months of this year, he said, though he did not give figures for this month, when the controls came fully into effect. He said the city's hotel occupancy rate averaged 60 percent and demand for hotel rooms far exceeded supply during holidays. The city had 150,000 non-residents on its books, but only 40,000 hotel rooms.

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CSO: 4020/304

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

OFFICIAL CITED ON PLANNED 'OVERSEAS CHINESE CITY'

HK250635 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Shenzhen--The country's first "Overseas Chinese City," a special industrial and residential development zone in western Shenzhen, is expected to take shape over the next five years.

The detailed plan for the first phase of construction will be finalized in the next few days, and work is scheduled to start in the latter half of this year, said an official of Shenzhen's Overseas Chinese Town Construction Committee.

The town is intended by the government to be a new way for Chinese living abroad to invest in China.

The first phase consists of two square kilometres in the northeastern party of the town, where most of its new industry will be located.

The construction will be carried out in three phases and the planned industrial boomtown should take shape in about five years.

The town will cover a total of 4.8 square kilometres in the Shahe Industrial District Area, between Shenzhen City and Shenkou Industrial Area. It is expected to have a population of about 50,000 when completed.

The town is designed as an export-oriented area where 25 percent of the land will be devoted to industry, the official said.

Various new industries will be set up on its outskirts, while the western part will be residential, with blocks of flats for rent and sale. The southern part, facing Shenzhen Bay, is designed for tourism and the central area for commerce, culture, housing and public offices.

The news of the town's construction, released last August by Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has aroused considerable interest at home and abroad. Up to 700 people, mostly overseas Chinese, have visited the site to explore possible co-operation on nearly 600 projects, he said.

The official said all the industries in the town would be new, but just what kind of industries had not yet been decided.

"As the town's space is limited, the industries starting up here will be small-scale, non-polluting and energy-saving and use latest technology," he said.

Investors will enjoy the same preferential treatment granted to overseas Chinese investors and the country's four special economic zones in taxation, land use, management powers and market shares.

So far, nearly 300 people from across the country have applied to join the initial construction work, including senior engineers, researchers and technicians.

The official said that the main source of blue-collar workers in the town would be the sons and daughters of overseas Chinese working at the country's overseas Chinese farms, mostly in Fujian and Guangdong provinces. An estimated 300,000 people work on such farms.

The planned town will serve as a trail-blazer to attract overseas Chinese investors, he said.

If the new town is successful, the concept will spread to the rest of the country, the official said.

The area designated for the town now has a population of 6,000 people, 80 percent of whom work in 10 joint-venture companies in such areas as hotels, furniture-making, electronics, and vehicle repairs.

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CSO: 4020/304

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

BRIEFS

SHENZHEN SEZ INDUSTRY, COMMERCE BODY--Shenzhen, April 28 (XINHUA)--The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) today set up a federation of industry and commerce with the aim of promoting the relationship between different enterprises and contacts with overseas firms. The federation is under the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. Two-thirds of its members are representatives of joint venture, cooperatively managed enterprises and those with sole foreign investment. Shenzhen had 3,000 enterprises of the three forms at the end of 1985, and their industrial output value accounted for 62.5 percent of the zone's total. Shao Junyan, chairman, said the Shenzhen federation was set up to unite all its members to serve Shenzhen's construction and the country's modernization drive. It would also improve contacts and exchanges with entrepreneurs and business people from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign countries, and help them invest in Shenzhen. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW] /6662

XIAMEN SEZ BOOSTS EXPORTS--Xiamen, 1 May (XINHUA)--Xiamen Special Economic Zone exported 30 million yuan worth of manufactured goods in the first quarter of 1986, 25 percent more than in the same period last year. Seventy types of goods exported ranged from canned food, wine, confectionary and pottery to forklift trucks and microscopes, said a local industrial department official. In Xiamen, 700 food, textile, chemistry, electronics and machine-building factories produced an output value of 2.1 billion yuan last year. Xiamen authorities have much more freedom than most cities in China to manage local exports. Other measures aimed at boosting exports include the provision of cheap loans to exporters, who are also allowed to retain more foreign currency. The official said the exports increase was partly due to the Chinese new year in February, when Chinese goods were in great demand in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 1 May 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/304

LABOR AND WAGES

BEIJING ISSUES METHODS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY FOREIGNERS

SK300850 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] On 20 April, the municipal government issued a notice to promulgate several methods for Chinese units or individuals to seek employment or contract for service for various representative institutions (or individuals) of foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao regions, and Overseas Chinese stationed in Beijing.

Specific methods are listed as follows:

Those who seek employment from or contract for construction and repair projects of various diplomatic missions stationed in China, representative institutions of the organizations of the United Nations, and Beijing-based reporters of press organizations of various countries should register with and obtain a recommendation from the Beijing Diplomatic Personnel Service Bureau beforehand.

Those who seek employment from or contract for service work for permanent representative institutions (or individuals) of the enterprises of foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao regions, and Overseas Chinese, or other economic organizations should do so through the recommendation of the Beijing Municipal Foreign Enterprise General Service Company.

Those who contract for translation and publication for representative institutions of foreign countries (or individuals) stationed in our municipality should do so through the recommendation of the China Foreign Translation Publishing Company, the World Knowledge Publishing House, and the International Cultural Publishing Company.

Those who are employed through the recommendation of the Beijing Municipal Foreign Enterprise General Service Company should register at the Beijing Municipal Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau with a letter of certificate issued by the company and the copies of their contracts within 10 days after the contracts are signed, get relevant certificates, and register for the record at the office in charge of the management of foreigners' affairs and foreigners' exit and entry control under the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau with the certificates they received.

The notice of the municipal government also makes it clear that those who did not obtain the recommendation of the above-mentioned relevant departments or go through the relevant procedures before the issuance of the methods should act according to the above-mentioned methods before 20 May. With regard to those who violate the methods, their cases should be investigated and handled according to relevant regulations by the municipal public security bureau, industrial and commercial administrative bureau, and other competent departments.

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CSO: 4006/1008

LABOR AND WAGES

XIAN HOLDS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY RALLY

HK301441 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] This morning, our province held a rally in the Xian People's Building to mark International Labor Day and to commend model workers. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial government, provincial advisory commission, provincial people's congress, provincial CPPCC committee, and Shaanxi Military District, including Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Mou Lingsheng, Li Xipu, Li Lianbi, Zeng Shenda, Kang Jiansheng, and (Kong Zhaowen); responsible comrades of relevant departments at the provincial level; and model workers, advanced figures, and workers' representatives from all fronts throughout the province, totaling some 1,000 people. The rally opened amid the majestic "Internationale." Xue Zhaoyun, chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, presided over the rally and spoke.

At the rally, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government commended the leading cadres of 132 advanced enterprises who had emerged in the activities of learning from (Ma Shengli) in 1985 in striving to become a good CPC committee secretary, a good factory director, and a good trade union chairman. The provincial economic commission and the provincial federation of trade unions also commended 94 instances of technical innovation, 60 activists, and 50 advanced collectives that had emerged in the activities of carrying out technical innovation and putting forward rational suggestions last year. On behalf of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial federation of trade unions awarded 1 May Labor Medals to 28 winners of 1 May labor medals in 1986 in the province.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Mou Lingsheng spoke at the rally.

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CSO: 4006/1008

LABOR AND WAGES

BRIEFS

MORE JOBS FOR URBAN RESIDENTS--Beijing, 30 Apr (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--China provided 23 million new jobs for urban residents during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, thus reducing the number of people waiting for a job from 5.42 million in 1980 to 2.38 million in 1985, or from an unemployment rate of 4.9 percent to 1.8 percent. The shortage of manpower is often found in Jiangsu's Changzhou and other cities. The number of the employed in China exceeds 500 million, ranking first in the world. However, the educational level of the employed is on the low side and about 20 percent of them are illiterate or semiliterate. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, China will have to provide about 30 million new jobs for urban residents. Departments concerned are tapping new resources in production. In particular, they are energetically developing the collective economy, the individual economy, and the tertiary industry, so that by 1990 China may be able to provide jobs for all urban residents who need them. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0707 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4006/1008

POPULATION

FUJIAN TO STEP UP FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW232203 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] According to our reporter Liu Xueqiang, a joint meeting to discuss our province's family planning work and to commend advanced collectives and individuals for their work in 1985 opened today in Fuzhou.

Addressing the meeting, Jia Qinglin, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, stressed the need to view family planning as a long-term strategic principle, attach due importance to it, and make unremitting efforts to grasp it firmly and earnestly.

Jia Qinglin said: Our family planning work has been very successful. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the number of births declined by 1.86 million, thanks to the efforts of all people in the province. It should be noted, however, that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the number of births in our provinces is expected to peak, and we will be confronted with a serious situation. Therefore, to strictly control our population growth is still quite an arduous task.

Jia Qinglin went on to say: Our basic principle for implementing the family planning policy is to combine the guidance of the state and the consciousness of the masses. Success in family planning work depends predominantly on propaganda and education; that is, on our efforts to change the people's ideas on bearing children and to raise their consciousness on practicing birth control. It is necessary to publicize in depth the principle and policy of family planning laid down by our party and government. While conducting education in high ideals, morality, cultural knowledge, and discipline among the masses, we should guide them to integrate the practice of family planning with the fulfillment of the general task and objective for the new period. While making people aware of the population theory and scientific knowledge on birth control, eugenics, and child care, we should lead the masses to break the fetters of old ideas so that they will take the initiative to comply with the requirements stipulated in the party and government policy on family planning and voluntarily practice planned parenthood.

Comrade Jia Qinglin called on party committees and governments at all levels in the province to include family planning work on their agendas, earnestly strengthen their leadership over this work, and grasp it as firmly as economic work. He said: Earnest efforts should be made to strengthen the building of

grassroots networks and units doing family planning work and to study seriously and solve properly such questions as cadre assignment, the organizational system, and operating expenses. All other departments should also shoulder their responsibilities as necessary.

In conclusion, Jia Qinglin expressed the hope that comrades of family planning departments would have a high sense of political responsibility to the people, make nothing of various hardships, strive to make the work of family planning a real success, and contribute to meeting all the family planning targets set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4006/991

POPULATION

JPRS-CEA-86-063
29 May 1986

NINGXIA HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING WORK AWARDS MEETING

HK301501 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Holds Prize-giving Meeting for Advanced Collectives and Individuals in Family Planning"]

[Text] From 15 to 16 April, the regional people's government held a prize-giving meeting in Yinchuan in order to implement the spirit of the national conference of "advanced collectives and individuals" in family planning. The meeting awarded a silk banner, certificates of merit, and credentials issued by the State Council to a red-banner unit, 96 advanced collectives, and 44 advanced individuals that emerged in regional family planning work.

Leading comrades of the region Hao Tingzao, Ma Yingliang, Ma Tengai, and others attended the meeting and awarded the prizes to the red-banner unit, advanced collectives, and advanced individuals. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the family planning work of the region has achieved great progress and the region has basically put the excessively high population growth rate under control and greatly improved the physical conditions of children. The natural population growth rate of the region has been reduced to 13.31 per thousand. In the meantime, a large number of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged in family planning work. In doing family planning Xiashui Township of Tongxin County, which has been awarded the title of a red-banner unit by the State Council, has been proceeding from the reality of the local family planning work to have achieved marked social results in family planning. Since carrying out family planning, Ningxia women, who had been burdened with family affairs for generations, have been able to take part in economic construction, thus changing the face of the mountainous areas and countryside and raising the living standard of the people. Nowadays, giving birth in a planned way has become the conscious action of the Hui in the township. Shanhe Township of Longde County, an advanced collective, has adopted various forms and measures to strengthen family planning work. Over the past few years, Shanhe Township has maintained the natural population growth rate below 10 per thousand. The regional Islam Association, an advanced collective, has had wide contacts with figures of the Islamic circle and the Moslem masses, actively publicized and carried out the party's family planning policy, and brought into full play the leading role of the well-known figures of the Islamic circle and the well-known

figures of the Islamic circle and the well-known figures of the Hui so as to have pushed ahead with regional family planning work. Fu Yumei, an advanced individual, is the head of Tongxin County's health center for women and children. In the work of family planning, Fu sterilized over 6,000 women, for which she is now called "a close friend" by the local Hui sisters.

At the prize-giving meeting, Hao Tingzao, Ma Yingliang, and Ma Tengai spoke. In his speech, Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out: Our region's family planning work has been making progress year after year. However, the development is unbalanced. In some areas, the situation regarding multiple fetuses and excessively high birth rate is still very serious. To maintain the natural population growth rate below 12 per thousand during the period covered by the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a difficult task. He demanded that the CPC committees and people's governments at various levels grasp family planning work as tightly as economic work, and the advanced collectives and individuals that had been awarded take the lead in doing well the family planning work. He hoped that after the meeting, the areas in which family planning work was still backward would learn the reasons and modestly learn from the advanced areas so as to make a new breakthrough in family planning work in the region.

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CSO: 4006/1006

TRANSPORTATION

LI PENG INSPECTS RAILWAY PROJECTS 9 APRIL

OW120437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)—Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, inspected Daqin railway's Jundushan tunnel and Yanqing state projects on 9 April when he called on the cadres and workers who were fighting there.

Daqin railway, which goes from Datong in the west to Qinhuangdao in the east, is our country's first double-line, electrified railway with unitary [dan yuan 0830 0337], heavy-duty trains. It is an important channel for transporting Shanxi's coal and was listed as a major state construction project during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." The first-stage construction of 410 kilometers which extends from Datong to Beijing's Huairou. Since the start of the all-round construction work in January 1985, the progress of the project has been fast, and the quality of work has been fine. To date 46 percent of the total construction work has been completed, and the rail-laying work began on 1 April. Second only to Guangdong's Dayaoshan railway tunnel, the Jundushan tunnel, the country's second longest tunnel, has a total length of 460 meters. It is Daqin railways' controlling project.

When comrades of the tunnel bureau talked about inadequate geological prospecting work at some sections of the railway, Li Peng said emphatically: In carrying out capital construction, especially railway construction, primary-stage preparatory work is very important. If primary-stage work is done well, construction work will be smooth, and investments can also be reduced. However, if primary-stage work is not done well, it will create difficulties for the construction work, increase the investment, and prolong the construction period.

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CSO: 4006/971

TRANSPORTATION

OCEAN SHIPPING COMPANY TO RENEW FLEET

OW260836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ocean Shipping Company will spend about 1.3 million U.S. dollars in the next five years to renew its fleet which is claimed to be the ninth largest in the world, said Deputy General Manager Dai Qiquan.

Speaking at a meeting to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the company, the deputy general manager said that in the next five years the company will add three million dwt of new ships to replace the worn-out ones and strive to boost the annual carrying capacity to 70 million tons by the end of 1990.

The new ships to be added, the deputy general manager said, will mainly be large capacity ones for carrying oil and mineral products, bulk goods, containers, chemical and liquefied petroleum gas.

They will mainly be produced by China's own shipyards, the deputy manager said, adding that the company also plans to buy some well-equipped foreign ships.

The company operates a fleet of more than 600 ships, totalling 1.3 million dwt. They sail to over 150 countries. Despite a decline in the ocean shipping business in the world at the beginning of the 1980s, the company's business has kept growing. Before 1983, the fleet only carried about 40 million tons a year. But when coming to 1984, the annual carrying capacity rose to 50 million tons and to nearly 60 million tons in 1985.

But 67 percent of the ships have completed their term of service and need to be renewed, the deputy general manager said.

He disclosed that the company will start 94 new regular services and manage well the container and bulk goods services to Japan, Europe, the United States, Australia and the Gulf and Mediterranean regions.

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CSO: 4020/303

TRANSPORTATION

OCEAN SHIPPING COMPANY OPENS CONTAINER ROUTES

HK220057 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0839 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Fuzhou, 17 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--This reporter, Chen Guoming, has learned from the National Conference on Sea Transport Information Network held in Fuzhou today that the China Ocean Shipping Company has opened up container shipping routes from Huangpu to Europe and from Hong Kong to the west coast of the United States since 1985. So far, the company has 17 international container shipping routes. The container ships have registered with 33 ports of 19 countries and have received goods from 32 countries and 87 ports. A container transportation network has already taken shape.

Since the first international container shipping route opened from China to Australia in 1978, the China Ocean Shipping Company has opened up semi-container shipping routes from China to the Persian Gulf, West Europe, and West Africa and standard container shipping routes from China to the west coast of the United States and from Shanghai, Qingdao, Tianjin, and Dalian to the main ports in Japan. In 1985, the departments of the Communications Ministry handled over 320,000 international standardized containers. The volume of goods transported was over 3 million metric tons. The handling capacity of China's 15 ports was over 570,000 international standardized containers, and the volume of goods transported totaled more than 3.5 million metric tons.

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TRANSPORTATION

CAAC INCREASES DOMESTIC FLIGHTS ALONG KEY ROUTES

HK230832 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Report: "CAAC to Increase Domestic Flights Along Key Routes This Year"]

[Text] In order to ease the tension of the several key domestic air routes that are often crowded with passengers, CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] has planned to increase the number of seats of the key domestic air services by over 20 percent over this spring and last winter.

During the busy season for tourism in recent years, the problem of the difficulty of buying plane tickets in some major cities in the interior and tourist spots has been very outstanding. For example, an average of 200 to 300 foreign and Chinese passengers and sometimes as many as 400 to 500 passengers cannot get plane tickets for departing Beijing and Xian. As most foreign tourists like to exit from Guangzhou, the air service from Guilin to Guangzhou forms a "wind instrument's bell," stranding an average of 400 to 500 passengers per day, and sometimes as many as 1,000. Despite that the increased flights and chartered tourist flights last year already reached as many as 1,707 sorties, the demands still could not be met.

This year, CAAC will increase its flights between the seven key tourist areas of Beijing, Guangzhou will amount to 6,300 per week, and over 7,400 during the peak periods of tourism; the number of passenger seats on the scheduled flights between Beijing and Shanghai will reach over 3,700 per week, and over 4,200 during the peak periods of tourism; the number of passenger seats on the scheduled flights between Guangzhou and Shanghai will reach over 3,900 per week, and over 4,100 during the peak period of tourism; the number of passenger seats on the scheduled flights between Beijing and Xian will become over 6,900 per week; and the number of passenger seats on the scheduled flights between Guangzhou and Guilin will become over 4,600 per week.

According to CAAC officials concerned, this year's flights are scheduled to have potential to be tapped in transport capacity, or have a reserve strength of 30 percent.

At present, the scheduled chartered tourist flights between the four tourist cities of Guilin, Nanjing, Xian, and Chengdu and Hong Kong are one to two flights per week. In the light of the characteristics of tourist routes, arrangements will be made in a planned way to increase flight numbers and chartered tourist flights so as to carry passengers in a timely manner.

TRANSPORTATION

XIZANG PLANS TO SET UP LOCAL AVIATION COMPANY

OW291917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Lhasa, April 29 (XINHUA)--A senior official of the Tibet Autonomous Region said here today that Tibet is planning to set up a local aviation company offering services to link its capital city of Lhasa with Katmandu, Hong Kong and major Chinese cities in south China.

The official disclosed that the date for opening a direct flight service linking Lhasa with Katmandu is now being discussed by the Chinese and Nepalese governments.

Puqung, vice-chairman of the government of the region, made these remarks at a meeting with a group of visiting Nepalese journalists here today.

The vice-chairman said that the planned aviation company aims at meeting the needs of Tibet's expanding tourist industry, around which the region's economic development will center.

He said that Tibet plans to receive 15,000 to 20,000 tourists this year and increase this figure to 100,000 by 1990. Construction of small and medium-sized hotels in some tourist spots is being planned, in addition to ten big and medium-sized hotels which have already been completed.

He said that the local government of Tibet will continue to encourage border trade between Tibet and Nepal, which has been very active in recent years.

The government will take measures to expand its exports to and imports from Nepal on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and discuss with the Nepalese side the possibility of motor vehicle traffic across the border, he added.

He reiterated China's policy toward the Dalai Lama by saying both the Dalai Lama and other Tibetans living abroad are free to come and leave the region.

"We welcome all those who want to show their patriotism, whether they come earlier or later," he said.

He said that the five-point policy put forward by General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee while meeting representatives of the Dalai Lama in 1981 remains unchanged.

He praised Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, for his contributions to the country's unification, unity between the Tibetan and Han peoples, and development of Tibet.

He said that Bainqen had visited Tibet on many occasions, encouraging the local people to contribute to the country's unification, the unity among various nationalities and the building of a new Tibet.

"No wonder he is loved by not only Tibetans but peoples in other parts of the country as well," he pointed out.

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TRANSPORTATION

BRIEFS

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES RAILWAY PROJECTS--Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--Construction of 11 railways totalling 1,400 kilometers has been approved by the State Council, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. The new lines, among which earthwork of seven lines has already begun, will be built with money both invested by the state and pooled by the localities. Construction of another five lines with the joint efforts of the state and localities will start during the country's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990). These railways cover 14 provinces and autonomous regions, including Xinjiang, Guangxi, Ningxia, Shanxi, Henan and Guangdong. After completion they will help develop the economy in remote areas and transport more coal and other ores to harbors for export, the paper said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW] /6662

HIGHWAYS SCHEDULED FOR REBUILDING--Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--Sections of the northwest China highway will be rebuilt to prepare Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to open to the rest of the world, according to the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The stretches of road to be rebuilt or widened include an 800-kilometer section in Xinjiang and a 420-kilometer section of the Sino-Pakistan highway also in Xinjiang. The work, to begin this year, is scheduled for completion before 1990. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CAAC TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY--Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) has expanded its transportation capability through tapping potential and increasing the number of flights. It transported more than 1.7 million passengers in the first quarter of this year, 27.7 percent more than in the same period last year. Huo You [6303 6755, cargo and mails] transported exceeded 44,000 metric tons, 11.9 percent more than in the same period last year. Total transportation volume in the first quarter increased by 12.3 percent over the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 11 April 86 OW] /12624

NEW RAILWAY CONTRACT SYSTEM PRAISED--Beijing, 26 April (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Wan Li said at a meeting of the Ministry of Railways today: The implementation of an economic contract system by the Ministry of Railways shows that China's railway operation has entered a new period. We should gradually speed up the modernization of railways in the course of reform. Wan Li pointed out: It is a bold attempt for the railways to implement a five year economic contract system. If the economic contract system proves successful in five years, a new breakthrough will be made in the reform of our railroad management system. In the last few years, the railway department has greatly increased its economic efficiency in the course of reform. At present, many things still need to be reformed. The cadres, staff members, and workers of the railway department should pool their wisdom, make suggestions, study how to ensure that reform proceeds smoothly, constantly improve the reform process until it becomes perfect, and further modernize railroad management and service in the course of reform. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /12913

NATIONAL WATER TRANSPORT MEETING--The first national coordinated water transport liaison meeting, sponsored by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Communications, was held in Ningbo City, Zhejiang, on 28 March. Over 500 representatives from 15 provinces and cities along the coast and rivers throughout the country gathered under the same roof to exchange experience, facilitate the flow of information, and study measures to make a new breakthrough in promoting lateral ties in water transport. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Mar 86 OW] /12913

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